The Government of West Bengal has prepared a perspective plan at a total cost of Rs. 750 crores indicating long term and short terms measures to tackle arsenic contamination. The replacement of tubewells by deeper ones, construction of new piped water supply schemes and construction of Sanitary Protected Wells and Rain Water harvesting Structures for immediate relief and establishment of surface water based Piped Water Supply Schemes, tubewell based new Piped Water Supply Schemes, establishing new spot sources for solving the problem on a long term basis are some of the salient features of the Perspective Plan.

**Funds for Urban Employment**

1825. SHRI THENNALA BALAKRISHN PILLAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted for urban employment during the last year, State-wise;

(b) the amount utilised for the purpose; State-wise; and

(c) the total number of beneficiaries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESHWARLU): (a) Two Centrally sponsored urban employment schemes, viz. Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) are being implemented in the country. The funds released to different States during 1995-96 under NRY and PMI UPEP are shown in statement-I and statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The State-wise utilisation of funds and number of beneficiaries are as under:—

(i) NRY as per statement III (*See* below).

(ii) PMIUPEP: the PMIUPEP has been launched in November, 1995 and the programme is still largely in a preparatory-stage involving conduct of surveys, preparation of town-wise project reports, etc. In all five million urban poor are targeted to benefit during the five year period ending 1999-2000.

**Statement-I**

*(Nehru Rogar Yojana (NRY)*
*Statement Showing the Release of Funds During 1995-96*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Funds released (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 463.50 |
| 2. | Bihar | 471.45 |
| 3. | Gujarat | 215.90 |
| 4. | Haryana | 111.99 |
| 5. | Karnataka | 252.06 |
| 6. | Kerala | 154.60 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 508.25 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 521.33 |
| 9. | Orissa | 156.60 |
| 10. | Punjab | 105.60 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 330.37 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 563.49 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | 1138.89 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 441.00 |
| 15. | Goa | 18.30 |
| 16. | Arunchal Pradesh | 57.20 |
| 17. | Assam | 147.20 |
| 18. | Himachal Pradesh | 66.15 |
| 19. | Jammu & Kashmir | 77.88 |
| 20. | Manipur | 62.91 |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 31.80 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 27.58 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 3.50 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 28.46 |
| 25. | Tripura | 26.41 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | 16.70 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 12.03 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 9.65 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 22.60 |
| 30. | Pondicherry | 18.60 |
| 31. | Delhi | 22.00 |
| | Total | 6084.00 |

**Statement II**

*Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP)*
*Statement Showing the Release of Funds During 1995-96*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Funds release (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 980.58 |
| 2. | Bihar | 819.37 |
| 3. | Gujarat | 583.59 |
| 4. | Haryana | 183.03 |
| 5. | Karnataka | 634.59 |
| 6. | Kerala | 263.20 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 772.87 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 948.60 |
| 9. | Orissa | 269.17 |
| 10. | Punjab | 306.30 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 506.27 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 1046.37 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | 1584.74 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 679.43 |
| 15. | Goa | 90.00 |
| 16. | Arunachal Pradesh | 68.11 |
| 17. | Assam | 265.94 |
| 18. | Himachal Pradesh | 87.57 |
| 19. | Jammu & Kashmir | 136.22 |
| 20. | Manipur | 48.65 |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 38.92 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 19.46 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 108.65 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 38.92 |
| 25. | Tripura | 19.45 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | 50.00 |
| 27. | Chandigarh* | — |
| 28. | D & N Haveli * | — |
| 29. | Daman & Diu * | — |
| 30. | Pondicherry | 30.00 |
| 31. | Delhi* | — |
| | Total | 10580.00 |

* NOT COVERED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

**Statement III**

*Nehru Rozgar Yojana*
*Statewise Utilisation of funds and number of beneficiaries Under Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (S.U.M.E.)*
*1995-96*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Funds Utilised (Rs. in lakhs) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 317.88 | 5701 |
| 2. | Bihar | 214.07 | 14026 |
| 3. | Gujarat | 50.04 | 1349 |
| 4. | Haryana | 5.24 | 1725 |
| 5. | Karnataka | 49.12 | — |
| 6. | Kerala | 44.54 | 1282 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 708.37 | 16019 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 207.97 | 10641 |
| 9. | Orissa | 86.42 | 6223 |
| 10. | Punjab | 61.53 | 2133 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 212.84 | 9415 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 155.21 | 9857 |
| 13. | Uttar Pradesh | 825.05 | 24893 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 597.04 | 17567 |
| 15. | Goa | 8.22 | 10 |
| 16. | Arunchal Pradesh | 19.59 | — |
| 17. | Assam | 33.85 | — |
| 18. | Himachal Pradesh | 29.18 | 1334 |
| 19. | Jammu & Kashmir | 79.58 | 1489 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Funds Utilised (Rs. in lakhs) | No. of beneficiaries |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20. | Manipur | 13.98 | — |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 9.43 | 146 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 25.34 | 40 |
| 23. | Nagaland | — | — |
| 24. | Sikkim | 38.55 | 310 |
| 25. | Tripura | 4.34 | 22 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | — | 102 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | (−) 1.88 | 135 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 1.45 | 37 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 8.18 | 213 |
| 30. | Pondicherry | 3.99 | 211 |
| 31. | Delhi | — | — |
| | Total | 3860.12 | 125308 |

**Population covered with drinking water and sanitation facilities**

1826. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population, both rural and urban, covered with drinking water and sanitation facilities in 1985, 1990 and 1995;

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to improve sanitation facilities in the rural areas; and

(c) how far NGOs are being involved to assist in this sphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) Information regarding the percentage of population both Rural and urban covered with drinking water and sanitation facilities is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The various steps taken by Government to improve sanitation faciliteis in the rural areas include subsidy for construction of invidividual household latrines conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines for the households below the poverty line, exclusive sanitation complexes for women, setting up of sanitary marts for supply of materials required for sanitation facilities, developing model sanitation villages with total sanitation facilities for demonstration and replication. Activities for creation of demand based on felt need, health education and awareness campaigns for change of knowledge, attitudes and practices are also taken up to motivate people above poverty line to take up Sanitation Facilities without Government subsidy.

(c) Out of the total provision of Rs.60 crore for Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitatoin Programme for 1996-97, Rs.10.30 crore is earmarked for implementation through the NGOs.